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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/674,432	10/01/2003	Ananth Madhavan	2566-210	5660
6449 7590 01/19/2007 ROTHWELL, FIGG, ERNST & MANBECK, P.C. 1425 K STREET, N.W. SUITE 800 WASHINGTON, DC 20005			EXAMINER	
			AKINTOLA, OLABODE	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			. 3691	
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SHORTENED STATUTORY F	PERIOD OF RESPONSE	NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
3 MONT	THS	01/19/2007	ELECTRONIC .	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Notice of this Office communication was sent electronically on the above-indicated "Notification Date" and has a shortened statutory period for reply of 3 MONTHS from 01/19/2007.

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PTO-PAT-Email@rfem.com

	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
	10/674,432	MADHAVAN ET AL.			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Olabode Akintola	3691			
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE!				
Status					
1)⊠ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 Au	igust 2006.				
· · · ·	action is non-final.	•			
· 					
closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Disposition of Claims					
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-51</u> is/are pending in the application.					
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.					
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.					
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-51</u> is/are rejected.					
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to	•				
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	r election requirement.				
Application Papers					
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.					
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.					
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).					
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).					
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.					
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		· ·			
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of:					
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.					
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No					
3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior	ity documents have been receive	ed in this National Stage			
application from the International Bureau	ı (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).				
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.					
Attachment(s)					
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	(PTO-413)				
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) 	Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P				
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>4/6/2004</u> . 6) Other:					

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

- 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
- 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 1, 6-8, 12-13, 25-27, 40-41 and 47-51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Noser et al (USPAP 20030225660) ("Noser").

Re claims 1, 6-8, 12-13, 19-21, 25-27, 40-41 and 47-51: Noser teaches a method for creating a database, said method comprising: collecting security transaction data for a pre-selected period of time (section 0007), for a plurality of investment investors (section 0007), said transaction data including identity of securities being traded, transaction order sizes, execution prices and execution times (sections 0085-0086); grouping said transaction data into a plurality of orders

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(section 0007); calculating a plurality of cost benchmarks for each of said plurality of orders; estimating transaction costs for each investment institution relative to said cost benchmarks; and storing said data (section 0058). Noser does not explicitly teach institutional investors. However, Noser teaches agents. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Noser's agents to include institutional investors in order to measure the cost of trading against a common benchmark.

Claims 2-5, 9-11 and 42-46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Noser as applied to claim 1 above, in view of Efron (Regression percentile using asymmetric squared error loss, 1991) (Efron)

Re claims 2-5, 9-11 and 42-46: Noser does not explicitly teach the use regression analysis using percentiles. Efron teaches regression percentiles (see entire document). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Noser to use regression analysis on the variables (transaction costs). One would have been motivated to do this because regression analysis in well known in the statistical art for evaluating the relationship between one variable (termed the dependent variable) and one or more other variables (termed the independent variables).

Claims 14, 19-21, 25-27, 32-34 and 38-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Noser as applied to claim 1 above, in view of Bettis et al (USPN 7016872) (Bettis).

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Re claims 14, 19-21, 25-27, 32-34 and 38-39: Noser does not explicitly teach ranking a first investment institution of said plurality of institutional investors against said plurality of investment institutions for at least one of a number of factors. Bettis teaches ranking a first investment institution of said plurality of institutional investors against said plurality of investment institutions for at least one of a number of factors (Abstract). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Noser to include this step as taught by Bettis. One would have motivated to do so in order to evaluate the performance of the investors/traders.

Claims 15-18, 22-24, 28-31, 35-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Noser in view of Bettis as applied to claim 14 above, and further in view of Efron.

Re claims 15-18, 22-24, 28-31 and 35-37: See claims 2-5 analyses, supra.

Conclusion

Examiner Note: It is respectfully requested that the applicant, in preparing the responses, fully consider the references in entirety as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the examiner.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Olabode Akintola whose telephone number is 571-272-3629. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30AM -5:00PM.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Alexander Kalinowski can be reached on 571-272-6771. The fax phone number for

the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

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information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

OA

HANI M. KAZIMI